In August, 1853, the ship Queen Mab caught fire in the harbor of New York. Her cargo, consisting chiefly of imported iron goods, was much damaged. At that time Hiram Barney was Collector. He refused to accede to an application for a reduction of the duty on the goods thus damaged and demanded the full amount. This was paid under protest by the following merchants, who instituted suits against the government to recover back the excess which they claimed they had no right to pay on account of the injury done to their goods:—Irving Van Wart, A. L. Holgate, Edward Cooper, Alexander McAndrew, A. B. Hall, H. A. Swift, W. B. Dodge, Edward Naylor, W. E. Wilson, T. W. Bruce and John David. Up to yesterday these cases remained on the calendar of the Nation, W. S. Wison, T. W. Bruce and John both to yesterday these cases remained on the calendar of the United States Circuit Court, and when they were called before Judge Woodruff the plaintiffs did not appear, and judgment was rendered in each case for the defendant. Yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Woodruff, a number of gentlemen were fined \$25 each for not attending as jurors. The case of Britton vs.

leneral Butler was put over till Monday.

In the United States District Court yesterday, in the case of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. The Schooner Oliver A. Booth, which was a suit to recover for alleged damages by a collision, Judge Blatchford dis-

for alleged damages by a collision, Judge Blatchford dis-missed the libel with costs.

Applicants for admission to the Bar, whose papers have been filed, but who have not yet appeared before Messrs. Edward Patterson, T. E. Stillman and Samuel C. Reed the Committee on Character, must be in attendance at noon, on Saturday, as this will be the final session of the committee. The Examining Committee, Messrs Edward Gilbert, Wm. F. Kintzing and Charles A. Jackson, finish their labors to-day.

RIGHTS OF JOURNALISTS.

The Shanks Writ of Habeas Corpus Before Judge Fancher-The Prisoner Dis-charged on His Own Recognizance to Appear This Morning.

The facts connected with the refusal of Mr. W. P. G. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribunc*, to answer a question put to him by the Grand Jury of the Court of put to him by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. in Kings county, as to the authorship of an article published in the Tribune sutilied "Brooklyn Ring Method," have been fully published in the Herald. Upon his refusal Mr. Shanks was by order of the Court committed to jail. Meantime he had been subpœnaed as a witness in the Stokes case, and in compliance with such subpœnae came over yesterday morning to the Court of Oyer and Termi-Stokes case, and in compliance with such subposa came over yesterday morning to the Court of Oyer and Terminer in this city. A Deputy Sher if of Brooklyn, however, bore him company. Hardly had be stepped inside the new Court House when his counsel, Messrs. H. L. Chin, C. A. Runkle and ex-Judge Dittenhoeder, applied to Judge Fancher, holding Supreme Court, Chambers, for a writ of habeas corpus in his case. The pesition upon which the application was based was signed by Mr. Runkle and was the usual romula, stating that Mr. Shanks was illegally restrained of his liberty and asking for his reiease. Judge Fancher promptly granted the application and fixed two P. M. as the time for hearing the argument.

By on a trial. He insisted that the application must be defined.

ORDER OF COMMITMENT.

Mr. Runkle here read the papers in the case, including the petition of himself, and the following order of commitment by the Court of Over and Terminer, in Kings county, setting forth the precise facts upon which the cemmitment was ordered.—

At a Court of Over and Terminer held in and for the county of Kings, on the 22d day of October, 1873, present Hon. Jasper W. Glibert, Barnett Johnson—

In the matter of W. F. G. Shanks, the Grand Jury, heretoiore in due form selected, drawn, summoned and sworn to serve as Grand Jury so the court of Over and Terminer, in and for the county of Kings, came into Court and made complaint, by and through their foreman, theretofore duly appointed, and swore that W. F. G. Shanks, after being duly summoned and sworn as prescribed by law, as a witness in a certain matter and complaint pending before such Grand Jury, whereof they have cognizance in the matter of a libel said to have been published of and concerning Alexander McCue, did then and there retuse to atswer the following is, at and proper interrogatories propounded to him, the said W. F. G. Shanks, to wit:—

"Q. Do you know who wrote the article entitled 'The Brooklyn Ring Method,' in the issue of August 30, 1573' A. I do know.

"Q. Who was it?"

And the said W. F. G. Shanks, then and there, instead of answering said interrogatory, stated as follows, to "A. I decline to answer the question, because I am instructed as one of the editors of the paper not to give the name of writers of articles published in t. It is one of the office regulations and on the principle that the paper and not the editor is responsible."

And the Court having then and there decided that the said interrogatory is a legal and proper one, and that the reasons given by the said W. F. G. Shanks for not answering the same are invalid and insufficient; and the said W. F. G. Shanks still contanaciously and unlawfully refusing to answer the same interrogatory, the Court doth hereby adjudge the said W. F. G. Shanks, by reason of the premises aforesaid, guilty of a criminal contempt of Court, whereof he is convicted, see imprisoned in the common jail of the county for the term until he may answer the question propounded to him, which he has reluced to answer.

Witness our hand and seal, this 22d day of October, 1573.

"I we lit does," answered Judge Fancher.

"And the law prescribes in such cases," continued Mr. Clinton, after the reading.

"It see it does," answered Judge Fancher.

"And the law prescribes in such cases," continued Mr. Clinton, after the reading.

"I see it does," answered Judge Fancher.

"And the law prescribes in such cases," continued Mr. Clinton, "that the extent of punishment is void on its face."

THE ARGUMENT ENEMEED.

Judge Fancher said that the other side claimed that the imprisonment is in this county.

Mr. Lyons argued that in the commitment study of the sheriff of that county. The merits of the case involved a most important point, and he issed that time should be seen, therefore of this abulication to the District Attorney of Kings County of this abulication to the District Attorney of Kings County of this abulication to the District Attorney of Kings County of this abulication to the District Attorney of Kings County of the said to the said to the said to th

a most important point, and he isked that time should be given to serve a notice on the District Attorney of Kings county.

Mr. Clinton said that as an act of courtesy be had given notice of this application to the District Attorney of Kings county, and as a necessity of the law had given similar notification to the District Attorney of this county. As to the proposition to lay the matter over he said he would not object, provided they did not subject his client to the indignity of an arrest; there was no reason for committing him, and he would be present wherever the Court adjourned to, considering himself technically under arrest.

Mr. Lyous said he had no objection, but that was a matter for the Sheriff of Kings county.

Judge Fancher aid there could be no difficulty about a gentleman of the prisoner's standing. All depended on wether he had the power.

Mr. Clinton insisted that there was no question as to his power if he chose to exercise it. He said he would be responsible for Mr. Shanks' appearance when wanted if the Court would leave him in his custody.

"I will discharge him on his own recognizance," said Judge Fancher.

"But I want something more than that," broke in the Deputy Sheriff, want something more than that," broke in the Deputy Sheriff, and the planty Sheriff, and the court, apoke up sharply Mr. Clinton, looking round at the innocent specimen of shrievalty simplicity.

"An. in," draweled out the Deputy Sheriff, "I want some sort of paper."

"Mr. Lyous will turnish you a paper," said Mr. Clinton,

paper." said Mr. Clinton, ling.
Certainly," answered Mr. Lyons, with a like broad
on his face. case was set down for a hearing at eleven o'clock morning. The Brooklyn Deputy Sheriff got his er, 'looking quite nappy over it, and Mr. Marka lis friends left the court room, looking happier still the victory, slight as it was, they had thus far

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Alleged Misappropriation of Mail Hags.

Testerday Judge Benedict resumed the trial of Edward
Lauge, who was indicted for appropriating to his own

THE COURTS.

Same and convenience a quantity of mail bags, the property of the United States. Assistant District Antorrey Fords spoke for three hours in supports of the prosecution. Adverting to the testimony of good character that had been given in lawor of the defendant, he sit that the records of the District Attorrey of the Quantity of the defendant of the defendant of the property are persons of high, moral, it was that the records of the District Attorrey of the Quantity of the defendant of the property of the general day, concealed weapons.

BEGORLYN COURTS.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

The Drive and Liability of Wharfingers—Decision by Judge Benedict.

A decision was rendered by Judge Benedict of the provent of the pr The Alleged Embezzlement from the

Frank L. Taintor. The trial of Frank L. Taintor was com detendant is indicted for having, while acting in the capacity of cashier of the Atlantic National Bank of this city, embezzled about \$400,000, the property of that

purly appeared on behalf of the government to conduct the prosecution, and Mr. A. Oakey Hall and Mr. John Sherwood were counsel for defendant.

After several challenges the following gentlemen were sworn on the jury to try the case:—bdwin Baker, John C. Davis, James A. Hyde, Charles A. Vinton, Thomas Pessenden, Benjamin F. Butler, John Armstrong, Oliver R. Bryan, B. W. Fay, James Hurrey, William Hunter and B. J. King.

en the name of Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, one of the

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Decisions.

Egan vs. O'Day.—Memorandum for counsel. Hughes vs. Purof.—Keirence granted. Obermann vs. The World Mutual Lite Insurance Com any.—Beierence ordered to hear and determine.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

Belton vs. Baxter et al.—Order on remittitur from Commission of Appeals for a new trial.

O Neill vs. Murphy.—Order vacating judgment, and that detendant have twenty days to answer.
Christianson vs. Wella.—Urder denying motion to set aside report of referee. Order for an extra allowance to defendant of \$75. Granted.

Leaman vs. Peor and another.—Order denying motion to vacate attachment,
Bactzer and another vs. Nicolay.—Order on remittitur trom Court of Appeals granting new trial.

Wight vs. White.—Order of reference.
Faik vs. Aburheim, Lyon vs. Dunn, et al., Ward et al. vs. Geery, et al.—Orders granted.

COURT OF GENE AL SESSIONS.

A Washington Market Female Pick-pocket Sent to the State Prison for Five Years.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Vesterday in this Court Mary Thompson was tried and convicted of larceny from the person. The facts showed that on the 11th of October, while Mrs. Mary Opdy ke was passing through Vesey street, going to Washington Market, she had her pocket picked of a pocketbook containing six dollars. A gentleman saw Eliza Wilson, who was jointly indicted with Mary Thompson, steal it, and she was arrested on the spot. She pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny a few days ago, and was seen to the State Frieon for two years and six months. The woman Thompson was seen conversing with Eliza Wilson, and unnecessarily alloyed against. Afrs. Opdyke at the time the money was seen conversing with Eliza Wilson, and the conversion with Eliza Wilson, and the conversion with Eliza Wilson, which was imprisonment in the State Frison for five years.

Joseph Thompson, an aged colored man, who was indicted for burgiariously entering the apartments of Mary Mahl, 105 Thompson street, on the 15th October, in the night time, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burgiary in the first degree. He was sentenced to the State prison for ten years.

John Murray pleaded guity to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. He was indicted for breaking into the lager beer saloon of Adam Kramer, 305 seventh avenue, on the 14th of this month and stealing \$75 worth of cigars. Another Burglary Case.

Grand Larceny. George Wilson, who, on the 16th inst, snatche pocketbook containing \$5 from Jane Maxwell while she was passing through Christopher street, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that offence.

Yurray and Wisson were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six montas.

to have been committed upon Arthur Lynch, in Forty-seventh street, on the 18th of May. From the evidence adduced in the case it appeared that the parties were ighting and that in the milie Hoy drew his pocket knife and indicted a severe flesh wound upon the thigh of the

Carrying a Slung Shot. Augustus Smith pleaded guilty to having a slung shot in his possession, contrary to law, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. A Youthful Criminal.

ments, pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of plated studs, valued at \$166, on the 18th inst., the property of William Newburger. He was sent to the House of Refuge. An Alleged Burglar Convicted.

William Gallagher was tried and found guilty of hav-ing burglarious implements in his possession in the night time, which consisted of picklocks, skeleton keys and a six barreled loaded revolver. An officer found Gallagher in the alleyway or the premises No. 107 East Eleventh street, and upon examining the door found that the nozing had been torn off. Gallagher was remanded for sentence.

Pointing a Revolver. William E. Reilly, who pointed a revolver at Albert Ashley, pleaded guilty to a simple assault. He was re-manded for sentence.

An Acquittal.

An Acquittal.

Micheal Winners was tried upon a charge of stealing a gold watch, valued at \$150, from the person of William Tickinger, on the 6th inst, while riding upon a Third Edwinger. Satisfactory evidence was adduced to show avenue car. Satisfactory evidence was adduced to show that the complainant mistook the accused for an expert pickpocket, for the watch was dexterously wrenched from the chain. Winners proved that he was on his way to Newtown at the time, and respectable witnesses told the jury he was an honest, hard-working baker. The jury rendered a verdict of not guitty without leaving their seats.

Dutch Heinriche Balled. In the afternoon Henry Newman, alias Dutch Heinrichs, was taken from Bellevue Hospital to the court room and balled in the sum of \$5,000 Judging from his appearance, Newman is evidently in adjing condition.

The Maxwell Case Postponed.

The case of James E. Maxwell came up again yester-day, and on motion of his counsel it was peremptorily set down for trial on Wednesday next. If the prosecut-ing witness inils to appear, the defendant will be re-lieved from further prosecution.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Oyer and Termine business. Part 2—Short causes—Nos. 1338, 1340, 1294 1526, 2574, 2256, 22645, 2474, 2536, 2764, 702, 952, 12244, 1556 2573, 2534, 2524, 1772, 1458, 2012, 2542, 2563, 2564, 2566, 2200 1920, 2012, 2022, 2024, 2025 Monday.

Mon 1970, 3317, 3303, 2043, 2047, 3157, 3256.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett—The People vs. George Cary, robbery, Same vs. John Ryan and Frank Stein, robbery; Same vs. Conrad Schweikert, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Peter Monaghan, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. James McGuire, felonious Assault and battery; Same vs. James Smith.

Margaret Hamill's Fate-The Trial of

Before Judge Gilbert.

The case of Mrs. Sarah C. Merrigan, charged with causing the death of Maggie Hamill, at No. 199 Ninth causing the death of Maggie Hamill, at No. 199 Ninth street, Williamsburg, on the 2d of September last, was set down for trial in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Gilbert, yesterday. District Attorney Britton appeared for the people and Benjamin F. racey and Parick Keady for the prisoner. Mrs. Merrigan was in court, and appeared fatigued and careworn from her long confinement. She was neatly dressed and bore on her arms an intant about eight months old, she was accompanied by her father and mother. About twenty witnesses for the prosecution occupted seats in one corner of the room and everything looked as if the case would go on. There was a civil case on trial and this was interrupted for a moment by General Tracy, who said that he had a motion to make in the case of Sarah C. Merrigan, indicted for murder, who had been arraigned for the first time during the present term of the ment.

District Attorney Britton said his office was crowded with business, but he felt it his duty to try these murder cases as soon as possible, and would not be able to reach this case again before January. The case then went off for the term, and Mrs. Merrigan was remanded to jail.

The Late Gerrit Smith.

Before Surrogate Veeder.

The late Gerrit Smith, of Brooklyn, left an estate of \$300,000, and, among other bequests he made, there was one of \$20,000 to be divided among the children of Mary Elizabeth Hudson, his daughter. Another child was born to Mrs tiudson after her father's death, and the executor applied to the Surrogate for instructions as to whether the money should be divided among all the children. The Surrogate has decided that it should be distributed only among the children living at the time of Mr, Smith's death.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

A Claim for Confiscated Cotton.

Washingron, Oct 23, 1873.

No. 43. Cutner, for use of Schiffer, vs. the United States—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This suit was brought by Cutner to recover the proceeds of certain cotton surrendered by him to the government at Savannah in

Violation of the Stamp Tax Law. No. 45. United States vs. Isham -Certificate of Divisio between the Judges of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.—This is a criminal information for issuing without a stamp, and with intent to evade the provisions of the internal Revenue laws, a paper in the form of a drait, drawn on one Conda, freasurer of the Iron Cliffs Company, by the detendant, as superintendent. The paper was as follows:—

value received, and charge to account of E. B. Sham.
To CHARLES J. CONDA, Esq., New York.
Countersigned E. S. GREEN, Clerk.

The Total Amount Required for the

Ensuing Year \$4,519,934.
The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors for the purpose of adopting the budget or tax levy for 1874. Statement No. 6, ordering \$125,060 to be raised on the city at large for the purpose of

Statement, No. 1—Principal of city debt. \$202.56
No. 2—Principal of certificates \$40.31
No. 3—Interest on city bond. 1,021.39
No. 4—Interest on certificates 11.37
No. 6—One fifth of one-third of assessments. 126.00
No. 6—General nursus 7—Salaries of city officers

8—Wells and pumps

9—Health Department
10—Department of City Works
11—Pire Department
12—Police Department
13—Board of Education
14—Park Commissioners for Washington
Park
16—Zindel's Park
16—Park Commissioner's estimate for maintenance and assessment

Total.

Less balance to credit of revenue und of city, September 1, 1873.

Less surplus amount collected on account of arrears of taxes of the year 1870 and prior.

341,134

STOKES' THIRD TRIAL.

Further Important Medical and Other Testimony for the Defence.

THE "WOUND NOT NECESSARILY FATAL."

The Effect of Narcotics and Stimulants-Morphine, Ohloroform and Brandy.

STOKES AGAIN IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

marked another important stage in the progress of the defence. Apart from the testimony of the fall upon the prosecution like a bombshell, and the corroborative evidence sustaining the utterseen from the testimony yesterday, of unimpeachable witnesses, that in the first place the prisoner was under apprehensions, not only of personal violence from Fisk individually, but from others, at his instigation, who, as he claims, were in the paid service of Pisk to "dog" his footsteps and to keep him in continual dread, and necessitated on his part the carrying of a pistol for the purpose of self-defence. Dr. Carnochan, in his testimony as to the immediate cause of death, positively reiterates abdomen was not necessarily fatal—nor the cause of death, and he as positively attributes the dissolution of Fisk upon that Sunday, the 7th of January, at the Grand Central Hotel, to the narcotic and stimulants—morphine, chloroform and brandy—which had been administered to him. Dr. Thompson sustained Dr. Carnochan's views of the case. These were the principal points elicited yester-

Rufus G. Andrews, who had already been sworn, re-called by the defence:—He said the prisoner called upon him almost every day, with a large package of papers,

you heard and saw them, what impression did they leave upon your mind as to the condition of the prisoner's mental faculties?

tions of the prisoner appeared very irrationar, he was very excited.

Q. What impression did the prisoner's conduct have upon you as to his mental condition?

Objected to and decision reserved by the Court.

To the District Attorney—It was about three weeks before the shooting that the prisoner came to me and retained me as counsel; the matter in which he spoke about was the subject of an award of \$1.000, in which Mr. Ciarence A. Seward was concerned; that was the only matter in which I had received a retainer; any other services were merely incidental.

Q. You say he was very much excited? A. Yes.

Q. Now, did he ever express to you apprehensions of receiving personal violence at the hands of Fisk himself? A. I canuot recoilect.

question.

The question was insisted on and the witness named Clarence A. Seward, William Fullerton, Peter B. Sweeny and T. C. Suckiey, and others whose names he did not recollect. Some of the parties named were his own lawyers, and he accused them of a conspiracy to rob him in the interest of Fish.

simply a tear, and Mr. Srainard had no doubt but that the hole marked No. 8 had not been noticed on the former trial.

STOKES, SR., RECALLED.

Mr. Stokes recalled—Had tried to see his son on the night of the shooting, but could not; saw him in the Toinbs next day.

Q. What did your son tell you of the occurrence?

Q. What did your son tell you of the occurrence?

Q. What did your son tell you of the occurrence?

Q. What did your son tell you of the occurrence?

Mr. Tremain said that he had a right to show on the defence of insanity that the prisoner told his brother the day after the shooting that be met Pisk wholly accidentally and Pisk drew a pistol on him; that it was a matter of life and death who should have the first shot.

The Court allowed an exception.

JENNIE TURNER ON THE STAND.

Jennie Turner, formerly employed by the Morse tamily, called. She testified on both previoustrials and attended to-day from a bed of sickness.

The winness looked exceedingly pale and emaciated since her last appearance in Court. She had seen Colonel Pisk in Mrs. Morse's parlor; the prisoner she had seen several times; she was standing before the door of parlor No. 207 when she heard two shots; she trist saw Stokes go to parlor 207 and then to the second floor; he returned and looked into the first parlor (207) again; after the shots she observed the prisoner come toward her from near the elevator; he looked pale and tremulous; he said, "Let some one go for a doctor, there's a man hurt," after the shooting, and when the persons carrying Pisk had reached the top, witness noticed a lady hold out her hand to a gentleman, saying, "Take this; I piezed it up at the bottom of the stairs;" went down to the foot of the stairs at the request of Miss Minnte, who was the only occupant, what I had seen. I went down to the foot of the stairs at the request of Miss Minnte, who was the only occupant, what I had seen. I went down to the foot of the stairs at the request of Miss Minnte, who was the only occupant, what I had seen. I went down

Mr. Phelps proceeded to cross-examine her in a very severe way, and the witness broke down and commenced to cry.

Mr. Tremain said it was a shame the way in which she had been examined by the prosecution. The last time she was asked where she got the cape on her back and such things. It was, in his opinion, shameful.

After she had recovered she continued to narrate particularly her movements from the time she left the Morse family up to now and for a long time before she secured employment at Mrs. Morses. An hour was taken up with the cross-examination, but the witness came out sound, as she did on both the first and second trials.

Dr. William H. Thompson, Professor of Materia Medica, testified at some length, but the gist of the whole was that he thought Pisk had

DIED FROW THE REFECT OF THE NARCOTICS administered, though he might have died from the wound in the abdomen; he had never heard of chloroform having been given to a man suffering from a shot wound.

The wound having been described by the District Attorney, the witness stated that in all probability it was mortal; if he had attended the post-morten examination and had known nothing of the history of the case, he should have thought that the wound had caused death.

Here a recess was taken for half an hour.

After Recess.

The court room was filed completely when the Court

rease mbled.

DR. CARNOCHAN ON THE STAND.

Dr. Carnochan, recalled—He was requested by counsel to detail some of the marked symptoms of shock. The witness did so, after which counsel for the prisoner offered an authentic copy of Colonel Fisk's will, which he proposed to read to the jury as oridence that the decased, at the time of his death, was in the sound possession of his teculiar.

lived, or it is possible that he might have died from the wound.

DR. SHINE'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. William Shme testified he was present at the postmortem on Fisk and took the notes; he noticed the condition of the brain, and the mily thing abnormal about it was some exudation.

Counsel for the defence then called

THE PRISONER ON THE STAND.

My name is Edward S. Rokes; I am the prisoner in this case; my age is thirty-six; I was born in Philiadelphia; case; my age is thirty-six; I was born in Philadelphia; up to the period of my arrest I was in the oil business, in Brooklyn; I mean my arrest on January 8, 1871, on a charge of embezzlement; became acquainted with Mr. Fisk in July, 1869; at that time I was spending the time in Saratogs; he sent a despatch for me and I came to New York and entered into business with him; I remained in business with him it remained in business with him it remained in the lease of the oli company; it was sipulated in the lease of the oli company that the capacities of its refinery should be doubled on my taking a thirty per cent interest instead of a half interest; I believe

on my taking a thirty per cent interest instead of a hair interest; I believe which I thought stood good in law; I was examined as a witness the morning of the homicide in a prosecution against Fisk, at Judge Bixby's Court, for libel on Mrs. Mansfield; I saw Fisk three weeks previously at Niblo's; before the 6th of January I heard that he was sick, and I was not aware on that date that he had been out of his house; I had no information of it whatever; he failed to attend Judge Bixby's Court; I left the Court with Joun M'AKON AND COLONE, PRILOWS;

Mrs. Mansfield departed in a carriage about the same time; I went with those two gentlemen to Delimonico's, corner of Chambers street, and remained there a brief time, taking some cyslers and ale; after that I had a conversation with Mr. Spragues, Mayor of Utica; then went to Mr. Rafus F. Andrews' office and told him that I was afraid if I went to Rhode Islanc, on Monday following he might say I ran away, and get a requisition, and

on;

I RELIEVED BY LIVE TO BE IN DANGER;
I knew it was; I saw the pistol plainly; it was not my intension to take his life; it was customary for me to carry the pistol in my outside overcoat pocket when I wore one; when I was going inside the private entrance I saw the boy Redmond, but did not see Thomas Hart, and his evidence is utterly false; he was not there when I came back to the head of the stars; my reason for going back quick was to get out of the line of Fisk's dire; my reason for going toward parlor No. 7 was because I thought it was a continuation of the hall; I old not retreat up stairs when I saw Fisk, because I hain't a chance; the first person I met was Mr. Hill; I told him a man had been shot; the next was the Frenchman, De Coriev, whom I had as a witness on the first trial, and who has my steriously disappeared.

Mr. Phelps said he would like to learn what the witness knows of that.

In Court—the comments of counsel do not avail.

Mr. Tremalu—Then he should not attempt to lecture

me.

Judge—He may object, but you need not reply.

Mr. Tremalu—But, however, nature is weak.

Judge—And it is sometimes very strong. Go on.

Stokes then related the statements which were made
to him by the woman Mansfeld and Mrs. Williams as to
threats agains his life uttered by Fisk; he heard of such
threats from different sources for months; he was under
constant approhensions, and had to give up the rooms at
threats from different sources for months; he was under
constant approhensions, and had to give up the rooms at
way the forms faced; three men were on his track every

J. Knew, continued witness. Fisk was unservuplous,
desperate and revengeful; I had made an arrangement
with Amass Sprague, Fresident of the Trotting Association, to be in Providence June 9, and Horace Bloodgood
told me he would engage rooms for me at the hotel; I
never told Mr. Farker that Fisk was a damned blackmailer and I would shoot him; I never went down a
side street for some time, except in a covered carriage;
in October, 1870, we had a new reconciliation, and he
commenced quarrelling with me in a week; then we had
another reconciliation and quarrel.

The witness went on—At the reconciliation in October, 1870—It was in Mrs. Mansfeld's back parlor—he told
me he had made arrangements to

Mallondow Br to Time state Prison,
but that he would get it dismissed; that it was dangerous to cross his pair, sometimes he said "We stretch
out our hands and they wither;" he said when he used
to see me his blood bolled, but now he would make it all
right.

This concluded the prisoner's direct examination

right.
This concluded the prisoner's direct examination and the Court adjourned.

PATAL HATCHWAY CASUALTY.

Two Verdicts.

In inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Kessier in the case of Timothy O'Meara, the lad nearly twelve years of age, who was killed on the paper hanging manufactory, No. 413 West Thirty-first street, where he was employed. Quite a number of witnesses were examined, after which the case was given to the jury, who after being out over two hours returned with no less than two

out over two hours returned with no less than two verdicts as follows:—

That the said Timothy O'Meara came to his death from injuries received on the 15th day of October, 1573, in being struck by an elevator and falling through the natchway at No. 413 West Thirty-first street. We suggest that Measrs, Whiting, Young & Warren and others, should see that their rules and regulations pertaining to hatchways are properly enlorced. And we also deem it very essential for the protection of life and limb that the proper authorities at once order an inspection of all warehouses and factory buildings with the view of ascertaining whether or no the hatchways, well holes and clevators in the same are properly protected by guards. We urge upon all people employing children in factories the necessity of keeping them from hatchways and recommended that a gong or beil be attached to every elevator or hatchway that will give sufficient alarm or notice when the hatchway is open or articles are in transit, being lowered up or down the same.

Signed—Alfred Blewitt, James Smith, John Boge, Walter Knight, John H. Douglas, Joseph Schwartz, T. C. Lyman, of No. 518 West Thirty-third street, dissenting juror, brought in a verdict of accidental death, received in the manner as stated, and agreed with his fellow jurors in the recommendations.

COLLECTING BOUNTY MONEY.

A Kentucky Soldier Shoots His Dilatory

Lawyer Through the Head.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 23, 1873.

This afternoon Joseph Crawford entered Magistrate Lincoin's office with a companion, and, walking to the back room, spoke a few words to John McCarthy, a well-known lawyer, then, drawing a pistol, fired at him at a distance of five feet, the ball entering McCarthy's head near the right ear. Crawford attempted to escape, but was caught by Squire Lincoin and sent to jail. McCarthy is said to have retained \$350 bounty money belonging to Crawford since 1866. After repeated efforts to recover it Crawford songht McCarthy as above stated and demanded the money. Crawford is a weathy man, a native of Tennessee. McCarthy was taken home in a critical condition.

POLICE JUSTICESHIPS.

The Board of Aldermen Reject the Mayor's Nominees.

The Vote on the Confirmation of the Several Candidates-The Member from Harlem Gets Three Votes-"A Strong Nine."

EXCITEMENT AROUND THE HALL.

So many times has the cry of "wolf" been raised in connection with the nominations for police ustices pending before the Board of Aldermen did come no one credited his appearance. At every session of the Board of Aidermen expectawere rife that some action would be taken on the Mayor's nominations contained in his mes

COMBINATION WAS SO STRONG that nothing could break it, and for a few weeks past the "third house" presented a slimmer attendance than the importance of the Aldermanic proceedings would warrant, simply from the act that no idea was entertained that any action would be had on the nominations, as least until after the election. But also for mortal calculations! The strongest com-binations can be broken, as yesterday's actions in the Aldermanic Chamber amply testify, and to-day the names of ten men, "stanch and true," nominated for the ermine of the police jusburied under the negative approval of the City Fathers. But they may be resurrected at the latthey may think proper to reverse yesterday's judgment. The ten nominees for Police Justices were rejected, and the deed may be put down to the

A TAMMANY TRIUMPH, achieved by the sturdy warriors of that ancient Indian tribe. During the entire day yesterday all manner of rumors were current concerning the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, that the combihappen, &c. Alderman Peter Kehr this time came under the ban of suspicion, and to him was attrib-uted the credit of being the enlightened voter who had it not only in his power to "fix" the Mayor's nominees, but that he had actually had an underpledged to vote with the ultras. The fact of his visit ing the Mayor's sanctum several times during the day added strength to the assumption, and now it was considered as certain that, with his voice on the side of the "implacables," the long-deferred busi-

that was to come off attracted the largest crowdo of outsiders that has congregated without the railings of the city's solons in a long time. It was, however, an orderly crowd, unacmonstrative, and composed merely of "lookers-on in Vieuna." Promptly at two o'clock Mr. Samuel B. H. Vance, the President of the Board, ascended the rostrum and rapped the assembly to order. General Pinckney, the Clerk, called the roster, to which all but Alderman McCafferty responded; but he very soon after made his appearance and took his seat. Thus a full Board was in attendance. As a matter of form the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, after which a few resolutions of minor importance were introduced and laid over or adopted, among them one offered by Alderman Monheimer, that when he Board adjourned it stand adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at half-past three o'clock. A slight full now occurred, and expectation was on tip-toe for the next development.

Alderman Morris, the great mover-on of the Mayor's nominations, was looked to by everybody to open the ball with a motion to take up the message of His Honor, &c., and sure enough he did not disappoint his constituents.

The joily Alderman rose in his seat and in a "most potent, grave and reverend seignior" manner, addressed the President thus:—"Mr. President, I move that the message of His Honor the Mayor of June 5, relative to the nominations of Messrs. Ackert and Streeter, be taken from the table."

The yeas and nays were demanded and the motion prevalled—10 to 5.

Alderman Morris again rose and moved that the nomination of Alired T. Ackert be confirmed. On calling the yeas and nays the nomination was rejected, as follows:—

MaringingImages** Aliented Clausen, Lysaght, Ottendorfer and Reilly.** THE GRAND TOURNAMENT that was to come off attracted the largest crowd

Affirmative—Aidermen Clausen, Lysaght, Ottendorfer and Reilly.

Magative—Aidermen Vance, Billings, Van Schaick, Cooper, Falcouer, Koch, Kehr, McCafferty, Flanagan, Morris and Mouleimer.

Pisk was sitting up with his coat off and no one supporting him; the officer said something to Colonel Fisk, and "do you know this man," and he lowered his head and said "Mr. Stokes;" the officer said "Come," and I was taken away on the instant; Fisk did not say "that is the man that shot me, take him away;" I did not then man that shot me, take him away;" I did not then hand was wounded in the abdomen, but he looked Aldermen Vance, Clausen and Ottendorfer. It was now thought that the programme for the day, as prepared, had been fully carried out, and in fact the motion of Alderman Monheimer to adjourn gave color to such a supposition; but there was further business to be transacted, and the resolve to adjourn was lost by a large majority. Alderman Monheimer

monheimer

TRIED TO UNDO MATTERS
by moving a reconsideration of the rejection of
Mr. Streeter, but on Alderman Ottendorier explaining that under the charter the reconsideration
could be acted on at any time, the former withdrew
his motion, only to be renewed by Alderman Bilings, who likewise subsequently withdrew the resolve. Alderman Morris again deliberately assumed the Boor and proposed that the Mayor's
message of June 26 nominating eight police justices be taken from the table, which was, o course,
adopted—5 to 7.

With prodigions feats of lofty tumbling. Mr. Morris
moved to confirm the nomination of Edward
Fitch. The yeas and nays were called, and when
It came to the turn of Alderman Cooper to answer
he to the turn of Alderman Cooper to answer
he to the turn of Alderman Cooper to answer
he had passed a culorism on the nominee.
He had been to the total the product of the positive of the policy of the po